(XXXIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1917.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1783.

HERMANSTADT, *June* 22.

THE military operations of the Ruſſians, which were on the point of breaking out, have been ſuſpended by the eruption of another ſcourge, the plague, occaſioned not only by the great heats and exceſſive drought that prevail every where, but, moreover, by the great number of men crouded together, and confined in the ſmall frontier towns, deſtitute of every convenience of life. The quarentine has been doubled every where, and prince Potomkin has returned back towards Cherſon with his troops, to prevent the contagion from making ravages among them.

PARIS, *June* 30. Our treaty of commerce with America is not yet concluded. The Americans have propoſed to the cabinet of Verſailles eight articles, of which three are rejected, in particular the demanding the importation of flour into our iſlands, live cattle and lumber of all kinds are permitted. Nothing is ſtipulated with regard to ſalt-fiſh. It is thought they will not be allowed to take ſugars in exchange, only melaſſes, as heretofore. It is true that our dear allies are not pleaſed with theſe arrangements, but we cannot think of ruining our trade, and with it our marine, to ſerve their particular intereſts.

July 28. It is reported here, within theſe few days, that M. de Suffrein has gained ſome new advantages over the Engliſh fleet in the Eaſt-Indies, but as no official accounts are yet publiſhed, we can only give conditional credit to this news.

FRONTIERS of POLAND, *July* 3. We learn from all ſides, that the Ruſſian troops are actually in full march; having paſſed through Kiow, they entered near Tallow the territories of the republic. The corps under prince Repnin arrived at Human the 21ſt ult. whilſt general Soltikow marched to Nimerow; it is ſaid theſe corps will unite at Zwanice, and there paſs the Nieſter, in order to encamp before Choczim.

WARSAW, *July* 5. Two Ruſſian corps, making about 40,000 men, have entered the Poliſh Ukraine; the one, under the command of general Soltikow, had ſtopped at Huam, in the palatinate of Braclaw; the other at Nimerow, in the ſame palatinate, but nearer to the Bog, under the command of prince Repnin, who was ſince to have marched, in order to draw nearer to the Nieſter. The commandant of Kaminieck has ſent notice to the war department, that the prince having wrote to him, that he intended to draw nearer to that place, where, he hoped, it would not be found inconvenient to receive his officers or his ſick, if they ſhould have occaſion for quarters there, he had anſwered him, that he could not do any thing in that reſpect without the conſent of the permanent council. That council immediately diſpatched orders to him to do nothing that might endanger the ſafety of the fortreſs entruſted to his care.

FRANKFORT on the MAIN, *July* 6. The letters from Turkey and Poland mention only the various motions of the Ruſſians and Turks; the former march in force along the Nieper, and inſenſibly approach the Ockſakow, ſituated at the diſemboguement of this river into the Euxine. It may be remembered that compte Munich made ſimilar movements when he took this fortreſs by aſſault in 1737. The Turks, on the other hand, are, with all expedition, repairing Choczim and Belgrade; they have formed a triple range of paliſadoes round the latter, as well as a foſſe, and 12,000 ſphais are employed in the work; but they have not yet marched any troops towards Moldavia.

July 15. According to many letters from different parts, all is in readineſs for opening the campaign, and its epoch is not very diſtant, if it is true that Ruſſia has fixed the middle of this month as an abſolute term for a final anſwer from the Porte. Mean time the Ruſſian vanguard is already poſted on the banks of the Nieper; marſhal compte Romanzow's head-quarters are at Kiow. A diviſion, conſiſting of ten regiments of infantry and eight of cavalry, is preparing to march into Beſſarabia, under prince Potemkin. Prince Repnin will remain encamped near Human with 18 regiments, and general Soltikow at Nimerow, with a corps de reſerve of 40,000 men.

RATISBON, *July* 8. A manifeſto has appeared at Vienna, addreſſed by Ruſſia to the inhabitants of the Archipelago iſlands. Her imperial majeſty therein exhorts the Greeks to take up arms to recover their former liberty, promiſing them her aſſiſtance to deliver them from the tyranny of the Turks.

PETERSBURGH, *July* 11. Since the beginning of this month, the Ruſſian troops have filed off along the Nieper, and formed, at a certain diſtance from Crimea, a camp of 70,000 men, under prince Potemkin; they have aſſembled another near Archangels Koygorod, of 40,000, commanded by prince Repnin; theſe two generals are ſubordinate to field marſhal compte Laſcy.

AMSTERDAM, *July* 29. The Dutch have met with great ſucceſs in the northern whale fiſhery; ſhips have caught 10, ſome 13, others 14 and 15, even 16 and 17 fiſh.

LONDON, *July* 10.

The caſe which Sir Adam Ferguſſon mentioned in the converſation which took place on the American ſufferers bill laſt Tueſday was ſhortly this:—Mr. Macknight of Carolina, whilſt he was hazarding his life in ſupport of the Britiſh government in America, had two veſſels taken in the beginning of the year 1776, and condemned under the prohibitory act of parliament, which was paſſed in 1775, and confiſcated all veſſels belonging to inhabitants of colonies in rebellion, without making any exception for ſaving thoſe belonging to loyal ſubjects, ſo that Mr. Macknight's property in America was ſeized and confiſcated by Congreſs, on account of his attachment to this country, at the ſame time that the laws of this country ſtript him of that part of his property which had eſcaped from the hands of the Congreſs.

July 16. Yeſterday lord Abingdon roſe in the houſe of peers and ſaid, my lords, a noble lord not now upon the woolſack, but who, I truſt, will very ſoon take his ſeat there again, having pointed out to your lordſhips a day or two ago, the abſurdity of his majeſty's miniſters in bringing forward a bill for the purpoſe of regulating the officers and opening the ports of the iſlands of Dominica, an iſland not now in our poſſeſſion, but in the hands of the French, and where it is likely to continue, for ſome time at leaſt, from the incapacity of thoſe miniſters to conclude what their predeceſſors had ſo ably begun; I mean the definitive treaty of peace;—I riſe to ſtate to your lordſhips another abſurdity; which, notwithſtanding the authority I have for it, is of ſuch a magnitude, that it is impoſſible for me to give any belief to it, unleſs I hear it from the mouths of miniſters themſelves, and find it avowed by them. The abſurdity, my lords, I allude to is this: I ſee the public prints, and under the authority of the gazette, that an order of council has iſſued for the purpoſe of confining the trade and commerce between the American ſtates, and his majeſty's Weſt-India iſlands, to the Britiſh built ſhips owned by Britiſh ſubjects, and navigated according to law." The order is conceived in theſe words. (His lordſhip then read the order from the gazette of July 5.) Now, my lords, if this be not a falſity, or ſome forgery, to make miniſters appear worſe than they really are, it is that which muſt make every thinking man ſhudder within himſelf, becauſe he cannot help perceiving into what hands the government of this country has unfortunately fallen; for, my lords, not to mention the want of policy, which is ſo ſelf evident upon the face of ſuch a monopolizing meaſure as this is, in the moment of the negotiation of a commercial treaty between America and this country, when we ſee the precarious ſtate in which the commerce of America is as to us; when every individual feels the neceſſity of attaching that commerce as much as may be to ourſelves, and when we know of a certainty that this order (the conduct of America depending entirely upon the ſteps that we ſhall purſue towards her) will be anſwered inſtantly by a ſimilar declaration on her part; I ſay, my lords, even to paſs and overlook theſe conſiderations, great and important as they are, in point of policy, the act itſelf is, in point of commercial regulation, the effect of the moſt conſummate ignorance that ever before blaſted the councils of his majeſty. An act which at once betrays the want of even one ſingle idea, not only of the nature of the commerce ſubſiſting in that part of the world, but of the mode and manner in which that commerce is carried on and conducted. Good God, my lords, what an idea! that his majeſty's Weſt-India iſlands, and America, ſhould be ſupplied with the produce of each other, by Britiſh built ſhips, owned by Britiſh ſubjects, and navigated according to law! Why, my lords, it is abſurdity itſelf; ſo abſurd, that there is not a cabin boy in that trade that would not laugh in your face at the mention of ſuch a propoſition; nor could ſuch a propoſition ever have been made but by ſome aſs of a city merchant, who, being a dealer in ſhips himſelf, would hope to convert thoſe ſhips to this uſe, for his own private purpoſe, and not for the public ſervice; nor was it poſſible for any miniſtry to have adopted ſuch a propoſition, but the preſent. Why, my lords, to mention one effect only of this curious ſyſtem of navigation, the freight of the goods ſo exported and imported as this order directs, would be infinitely more than the value of the goods themſelves. The prime coſt of the goods in carriage there is trifling, and it is the readineſs and cheapneſs of the navigation that ſupports the intercourſe. From the vicinity of the American continent and the Weſt-India iſlands to each other, the commerce is, as is well known, carried on by little ſloops and ſchooners, nay, even by half decked boats, with two or three men, and perhaps a boy on board of each, the value of one cargo of which, inconſiderable as it is, being more than ſufficient to pay the prime coſt of the whole veſſel, whereas a ſhip, as deſcribed by this order of council, muſt, from its ſuperior charges and expence, either raiſe its freight beyond what the articles of its loading will bear, or make 50, nay probably 300 voyages, according to its ſize, before it can repay even the coſt of its outfit. But, my lords, was this new mode of trafficing, for new it is, either political or advantageous, it is not practicable; for it would be impoſſible to furniſh Britiſh ſhips ſufficient in number to carry on the trade, and to ſupply the calls of the ſeveral markets there for one ſingle month; and thus it is, that the intercourſe between theſe countries is now by theſe means ignorantly, and with one coupe de plume, not only hung up and ſuſpended, but for the preſent at leaſt, totally prohibited and put a ſtop to, under every circumſtance of injury on all ſides, and without the ſmalleſt proſpect of good on any. My lords, I have mentioned this fact, out of a thouſand others, in objection to this ridiculous order, and have ſaid thus much juſt to point out to your lordſhips the danger that there is in appointing men to public truſts, becauſe ſupported by an unnatural and a wicked faction, and who are incapable of doing the duty of their offices, and to hope and truſt that the ſpirit of this nation is not ſo totally ſunk as to ſuffer ſuch a coalition of counſellors any longer to pervade the councils of his majeſty, and to direct the meaſures of this government.—His lordſhip was anſwered by lord Stormont.

July 17. It is reported, that the laſt diſpatches from Mr. David Hartley at Paris, ſtate the commercial treaty with America to be for the preſent ſuſpended. Mr. Hartley, agreeable to his inſtructions, had inſiſted on the excluſive right of Great-Britain to tranſport the produce of the Weſt-India iſlands to America in Engliſh bottoms. This was propoſed as an article of the treaty, but the commiſſioners of Congreſs peremptorily refuſed the admiſſion of any ſuch claim, contending for the equal right of America to convey the Weſt-India produce in the veſſels belonging to the United States. In conſequence of ſo very material a diſagreement, a packet was diſpatched to Philadelphia, requeſting the final inſtructions of Congreſs on the ſubject, and an anſwer has been returned containing the ultimatum, which is, not to recede from her claim.

A veſſel is juſt arrived in the Thames, after a ſhort voyage, from Baltimore, in Maryland, with tobacco, flaxſeed, ſtaves, &c.

Extract of a letter from Breſt, June 17.

"At four o'clock this afternoon, the ſquadron of Monſ. de Vaudreuil, conſiſting of eight ſhips of the line, entered this port; amongſt ſeveral paſſengers of rank are the prince of Broglio and Marquis de Vjomenil."

July 18. A letter from Leghorn brings advice, that an American ſhip was taken off there, under Spaniſh colours, by the Moors, and carried into Algiers; but the dey being informed by the Engliſh conſul, that the ſhip and cargo were not the property of the Spaniards, but belonged to a people who were once ſubjects of his Britannic majeſty, the ſhip and crew were liberated, and are arrived at Leghorn with part of their cargo, being plundered of the other part while the veſſel lay at Algiers.

A letter from Liſbon has the following article: The Americans having been treated by all ranks of people with every mark of reſpect, are now become our conſtant viſitors and opening a trade with them has already been of great benefit to us, and particularly in ſupplying us with wheat, flour, &c. but it has made our people more indolent, for while they can draw corn from other countries, they will give themſelves little trouble in cultivating their own lands. Our people love the American trade, and ſeem to enjoy it, as they find it of ſuch ſervice, that they are fitting out more ſhips for thoſe parts, and alſo for the Weſt-Indies. Several American gentlemen are lately arrived here to ſettle ſome particular affairs between this court and the United States.

An evening paper ſays, On Friday an expreſs was ſent off to Portſmouth, to re commiſſion a large fleet of the line, and to have them fitted out with the greateſt expedition. Various are the conjectures for the cauſe of this reſolution of the cabinet. Some ſay the French abſolutely refuſe to reſtore our Weſt-India iſlands; others ſay, that we muſt have a formidable fleet to be on a footing with France, who means to take a part in the war between the Turks and Ruſſians.

The Glouceſter packet, Stockbridge, from Virginia, but laſt from Corke, is arrived at Dover.

Extract of a letter from Breſt, July 8.

"Some very particular regulations are now taking place in laying by the men of war, ſo that on any emergency, a reſpectable fleet might be fitted in a ſhort time; this however ſhews that doubts are entertained of the permanency of tranquility."

July 21. The king of Pruſſia has ordered 50,000 men to be encamped in Sileſia, and to hold themſelves in perfect readineſs for other ſervice; and it appears from various accounts from Germany and Ruſſia, that a war between the latter and the Porte is inevitable.

Two ſhips from Philadelphia, with thirteen ſtripes flying, are ſafe arrived at Belfaſt.

July 24. A letter from Auguſtine, dated June 1ſt, ſays, that the ſouthern Indians, on hearing that peace was made with America, and Florida given up to the Spaniards, had ſent deputies to governor Tonyn, who had held ſeveral meetings with them. They heard the account confirmed with noble indignation; they repeated the talks they had received from their late father and protector colonel Steuart, he told them, they ſaid that he ſpoke the word of the great king, and they conſidered that word as ſacred as the word of God; but they found it came not from the heart; that their father and themſelves were deceived; and that the faith of the great nation was but an empty ſound. We knew not, ſaid they, the cauſe of your quarrel; but we left our women and children, and lifted up the hatchet in your ſupport, becauſe we believed you told us truth; you engaged us with fair promiſes to take part in your diſpute, and you now deſert us in our misfortunes; you turn your backs like ſheep upon the enemy, and adviſe us to ſue for peace from the men you have taught us to deſpiſe. This, they ſaid, they would not ſtoop to, nor would they hold out their hand to Spaniards, who had been the murderers of their forefathers; but that if the great king could ſend ſhips for them alſo, they would go away in ſearch of new habitations; or if he would ſupply them with ammunition, they would go back and protect their old ones.

The king's intelligence of what is paſſing in the French ports is very much ſuperior to any thing his miniſters are in poſſeſſion of. He lately aſked lord Keppel what new regulation had taken place at Breſt, relative to the future equipment of 50 ſail of the line with the utmoſt expedition? His lordſhip replied, that no ſuch regulation had come to his knowledge, but that he would enquire at the admiralty; which he did, and in returning ſaw Mr. Fox, mentioned it to him, aſking if he knew any thing through the duke of Manchester of any ſuch eſtabliſhment? and was anſwered in the negative. When he laid this maſs of ignorance before the king, his majeſty deſcribed it, and went through all the regulations that were to affect it. They were much ſurpriſed, but in a few days had ſome intimation of the event, but did not in a month know it ſo well as the king had done. It is a very formidable arrangement to this country, and ſo well planned, that France can never be more than a month in ſending the following fleet to ſea: 12 of 100 guns and upwards, 8 of 90, 10 of 80, 20 of 74, 10 of 70, and 10 frigates.

Letters from Paris mention, that the proprietors of ſeveral private docks in different parts of France have entered into contract for building a number of ſhips proper for trading to the Eaſt-Indies, with the produce of which quarter of the excluſive privilege of ſupplying the ſubjects of the American ſtates.

Extract of a letter from Corke, July 14.

"We are ſorry to announce from great authority, that the Revolution, of and from North-Carolina, capt. Carpenter, laden with tobacco, who arrived here the 28th of June, in expectation of being able to diſpoſe of his cargo, and to lay out the proceeds thereof in Iriſh manufactures for America, was obliged, much againſt his wiſhes, to ſail from hence for another kingdom, being refuſed liberty to enter his tobacco at the cuſtom houſe of Corke, on payment of the ſame duties that are accepted and paid in Dublin; and being afraid that his ſhip would be forcibly boarded by the ſame worthy gentlemen who took about twelve hogſheads of tobacco from on board two other American ſhips, viz. the Independence and the Glocester packet, ſoon after they hoiſted their colours, and moored their veſſels at Cove. Had no obſtructions ariſen there would have been above £.3000, expended for the returns of capt. Carpenter's cargo in coarſe woollen clothes, ſtockings, night caps, blankets, garterings, fuſtians, ſhoes, nails, &c. which is now loſt to this city by ill timed ſeverities, exerciſed againſt a people who deſire to give Ireland a preference in trade."

July 25. A meſſenger arrived on Wedneſday at lord North's office, Whitehall, with diſpatches from David Hartley, Eſq; at Paris; they only ſtate generally that the proclamation reſpecting the carriage of the produce of the Weſt India iſlands had been ſubjected, as was directed by order of council, to the inſpection of the American commiſſioners who had expreſſed no diſapprobation of its tenor or contents, but have tranſmitted it to Congreſs, whoſe ſentiments and deciſion upon the ſubject will be neceſſary before the final adjuſtment of the treaty between Great-Britain and the colonies can take place, and which is now the only impediment in the way of this moſt wiſhed for event.

July 28. Among a number of regiments lately returned from America, is the 21ſt. This regiment was taken at Saratoga with general Burgoyne; on its arrival in America it conſiſted of 1000 men, on its return to England it muſters only 84, and is to be recruited in Scotland.

July 30. Orders have been ſent to Sir Guy Carleton, or the commanding officer at New-York, to embark 800 troops to garriſon the Bermudian iſlands; in conſequence of which, the eight companies of royal Bermudian regiment now at St. George's iſland, commanded by colonel Dockin, will be invalided.

Laſt night's gazette contains his majeſty's order in council to revoke and make void all orders for the grants of lands in the province of Nova Scotia, which bear date prior to the firſt of January, 1774, and have not yet been carried into execution; it likewiſe contains an order, that the governor or commander in chief for the time being of Nova-Scotia, do forbear to iſſue any order or ſurvey to the ſurveyor-general of lands in the ſaid province, or to paſs any grants under the ſeal of that province, in purſuance of any order made by his majeſty in council, which bears date prior to the firſt of January, 1774.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, July 8.

"The ſcheme of the dey of Tripoli to engage his ſubjects to renounce their cruiſes, and to ſeek by commerce, of which they are the bane, thoſe advantages which piracies can never procure, does not appear to have had the ſucceſs which he expected from it. A diviſion of his corſairs fitted out for trading had ſailed, but, ſome time after, one of them returned, having loſt ſight of its new deſtination, had taken a Neapolitan ſhip, and conducted her to Tripoli."

Auguſt 5. The fleet now fitting out at Portſmouth is equal, if not ſuperior, both in ſtrength and numbers, to that which is preparing at Breſt. Miniſters are determined not to let the French have the weather gage of them. In this they act unlike their predeceſſors after the laſt peace, who were a quiet inoffenſive ſet of men, and the French fleet might have anchored at Tower wharf, before Jemmy would have left his bottle and wench to look after them.

Auguſt 6. The letters to this country by the Daniſh Indiaman, are full of the moſt favourable intelligence from the eaſt. They confirm our former accounts of the Maratta peace, the death of Hyder Aſi, the pacific diſpoſition of Tippoo Saib, and the general averſion of the country powers, the raja of Tanjore excepted, to the French intereſt. They mention likewiſe the flouriſhing ſtate of the company's commercial concerns, owing to the wiſe regulations and vigorous exertions of the governor-general and ſupreme council.

Such is the inſtability of the Engliſh faſhions, that the ſaſh, ſo much worn of late, it is thought, will be ſhortly laid aſide; and that all ladies, whether married or ſingle, pure or impure, from the age of twenty-one to fifty, will figure away in frocks and hanging sleeve-coats!

France and Spain both declare againſt admitting the Ruſſian fleet into the Mediterranean. They allege, and with reaſon, that the northern powers, who ſurround the Baltic, will not admit any other European ſtate to ſend a fleet into the Baltic to diſturb the peace of that ſea; and that powers about the Mediterranean have an equal right to oppoſe the northern ſtates, who have hoſtile views, from ſending fleets into the Mediterranean. A very active correſpondence is now going on between Paris and Peterſburgh on this ſubject; and we ſhould not wonder if it gives a total change to the reſolves of the latter court, who have appeared fully bent upon war. They cannot, however, look to this nation for aſſiſtance on any ſcore. We have felt enough from the conſequences of our own wars; and found ſo little ſupport from Ruſſia in the hour of our diſtreſs, that ſhe has no claim to a warmer conſideration of her intereſts now from Britain.

Auguſt 8. Yeſterday morning, at half an hour after two o'clock, her majeſty was ſafely delivered of a princeſs, at her lodge at Windſor.

According to letters from Conſtantinople, the Turks had launched there two new ſhips, La Peira of 64, and El Solyman of 70 guns, which made up 16 ſail of the line, from 50 to 90 guns, at that place, beſides other veſſels, and the galley fleet at Scutaire, which was exceedingly numerous: the plague was ſo calamitouſly rife, that ſeveral houſes had been ſhut up, the public markets had been put under the uſual regulations in times of ſickneſs, and every precaution taken to prevent a want of proviſions, which was very common in ſuch times, many people being unwilling to viſit the city.

Yeſterday noon a report prevailed upon 'change, of a war between the late belligerent powers being on the point of renewal; and that government had commiſſioned eight ſhips of the line, in addition to the eſtabliſhed guard ſhips, which were to be manned with their full complements, and equipped for ſea with the utmoſt diſpatch. The conſternation the mercantile people were under is not to be deſcribed; and the report ſpreading to the navy and victualling offices, it received immediate credit from the agents in thoſe departments, to whom war is profitable. However, at night the cabinet council of the different coffee-houſes appeared ſatisfied that the report was unworthy their deliberations, and treated it with the incredulity it merited.

The Ruſſian war in the Mediterranean, is the moſt fortunate circumſtance that could have happened, to furniſh France with a pretext for keeping up a great fleet in her ports. That diſpute may be dropped at any time when her ambition, or the diſtractions of the Engliſh miniſters give her an opportunity to throw off the maſk, by attacking us again.

A gentleman who arrived on Wedneſday from the Hague enables us to ſtate the following particulars as a fact: by ſome leading men in the councils of Holland, who are anxious for the concluſion of the definitive treaty, and for a laſting accommodation with Great-Britain, it was ſuggeſted as extremely proper to ſend an ambaſſador to the court of London. This meaſure was no ſooner hinted than objected to with that degree of violence, which ſhewed the temper of the republic to be abſolutely unfavourable to this country. The preceding incident evinces the extreme improbability of the definitive treaty being ſpeedily ratified on the part of Holland.

It is now affirmed with great confidence that Eaſt-Florida will not be ceded to Spain. The foundation for our refuſal of the ceſſion of it is ſaid to be this:

The Floridas were underſtood to be transferred to Spain, in exchange for the Bahama and ſome neutral iſlands which this country were to take poſſeſſion of. The Bahama iſlands have been retaken by us, therefore Spain hath no pretence to claim Eaſt-Florida in exchange for what ſhe hath no longer in her poſſeſſion. This alteration in the treaty of peace will give great eaſe to government, and free miniſters of the immenſe demands that would juſtly be made by the numerous proprietors, and will likewiſe enable them to keep the public faith with near 10,000 unfortunate loyaliſts who have gone thither on a proclamation that offered the protection of this country to them and their poſterity, who, without this fortunate event, would had been left in a moſt wretched ſituation.

NEW-YORK, *Sept.* 22.

Laſt week arrived in town from Philadelphia, the right honourable lady Ann Stuart, third daughter of the right honourable the earl of Bute, accompanied by her conſort the baron de Poelnitz, a perſonage of great diſtinction in the kingdom of Poland.

A private letter from one of the firſt merchants in Dublin, to his friend in New-York, hath the following paragraph; "There is not a doubt but one of the firſt acts of our legiſlature, that will now ſoon meet, will be to regulate the import of flax-ſeed from your country. I think they will revive the old law, with ſome further reſtrictions, prohibiting the importation of any ſeed ſave that of this year's growth; this they will do from an apprehenſion that all the ſeed raiſed ſince your trade was ſhut with this country ſtill remains with you; you will therefore not ſhip any without proper documents attending it."

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 27.

At a general court-martial, held near this city, for the trial of ſundry perſons accuſed of being concerned in the late diſturbance among a number of ſoldiers of the Pennſylvania line, Chriſtian Nagle and John Morriſon, late ſergeants in the 3d Pennſylvania regiment, were convicted of a breach of the third article of the ſecond ſection of the articles of war, and were accordingly ſentenced to ſuffer death; and John Lilly, Abner Vanhorn, Thomas Flowers, and William Carman, were alſo convicted of a breach of the ſaid articles, and ſentenced to ſuffer corporal puniſhment. Nagle and Morriſon were accordingly on Monday laſt led out to be executed; but as congreſs had been graciouſly pleaſed to pardon the offences of all the above criminals, the two unhappy men received this moſt agreeable news at the awful moment when they expected to be ſummoned into eternity.

BALTIMORE, *October* 3.

On Saturday evening the honourable major-general Greene, accompanied by major Hyrne, arrived here from Charles-town, South-Carolina. The eminent ſervices of this gallant officer (whoſe wiſdom, patriotiſm, and intrepidity, have gained him a never dying fame) juſtly entitling him, at this time in particular, to ſignal marks of reſpect, an elegant entertainment was provided for him, on Tueſday laſt, at Mr. Grant's tavern, by the citizens of this town, where a numerous company attended him, and ſpent the auſpicious day with the utmoſt joy and ſocial happineſs; in the courſe of which many intereſting and pleaſing reflections and obſervations were made, reſpecting the late ever memorable revolution, in the accompliſhment of which the illuſtrious gueſt had acted ſo diſtinguiſhed, ſo glorious a part. On this occaſion the ſubſequent addreſs was preſented to the general, with a degree of grateful veneration which could only be exceeded by that modeſt ſenſibility wherewith it was received.

To the honourable Major-general GREENE.

SIR,

THE citizens of Baltimore, being ſtrongly impreſſed with a grateful ſenſe of the important ſervices which you have rendered to your country, are happy in an opportunity of congratulating you on your ſafe return to this place. We, who have the happineſs of expreſſing their ſentiments on this pleaſing occaſion, ſhall not attempt to recite the honours of your brilliant and ſucceſsful campaigns, already written in indelible characters on the hearts of your grateful countrymen; we truſt they will be faithfully tranſmitted to poſterity, in the brighteſt pages of that hiſtory which ſhall record the important circumſtances of the glorious revolution, to which your ſervices have ſo greatly contributed.

It affords us particular ſatisfaction when we reflect, that the gallant officers and ſoldiers of this ſtate have had ſo great a ſhare in the brilliant achievements of your ſucceſsful command. With every ſentiment of perſonal reſpect for you and thoſe brave men, and wiſhing both a laſting enjoyment of health, peace, and independence, we have the honour to be, in behalf of the citizens of Baltimore, Sir, your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervants,

WILLIAM SMITH,
WILLIAM PEAR,
SAMUEL PURVIANCE,
ABRAHAM VANBIBBER,
SAMUEL SMITH.

Baltimore, September 30, 1783.

The GENERAL's ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN, Baltimore, Sept. 30. 1783.

NOTHING can be more welcome than your kind congratulations upon my return, or any thing more flattering to the feelings of a ſoldier than your ſentiments of the ſouthern operations. Every opportunity of expreſſing my obligations to the officers and troops of this ſtate, affords me the higheſt ſatisfaction. They have been companions with me in the hours of adverſity, and have greatly contributed to all our little ſucceſſes.

Your profeſſions of reſpect, and generous wiſhes for my happineſs, excite the moſt lively emotions of a grateful mind; and I beg leave to offer my warmeſt acknowledgments upon the occaſion, and to add my good wiſhes for the proſperity and happineſs of this town. I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

NATHANIEL GREENE.

To the citizens of Baltimore.

ANNAPOLIS, *October* 9.

On Monday laſt, agreeable to the conſtitution and form of government, an election was held for two delegates to repreſent this city in the enſuing general aſſembly, when Samuel Chaſe and Allen Quynn, Eſquires, were choſen without oppoſition.

The ſame day Brice T. B. Worthington, Nicholas Worthington, John Hall, and Nicholas Carroll, Eſqrs. were elected delegates for Anne-Arundel county.

The ſhip Iris, captain Cole, lately arrived at Baltimore from Amſterdam, brings advice of the arrival at that place, on the 4th of Auguſt, of the Polly, captain Smith, from Cheſter-town, and the Tartar, captain Forreſter, from Baltimore.

A late London paper poſitively aſſerts that a full and complete accommodation had taken place between the Turks and Ruſſians, the former having yielded every point which was in diſpute; and that a univerſal peace would now ſoon diffuſe its bleſſings over the world.

The ſame paper mentions, that the credit of America was ſo great in Holland, that juſt before the peace was concluded, three of the principal merchants in Amſterdam undertook to negotiate a loan for congreſs on their own terms, and to any amount.

An American brig, name unknown, arrived at Falmouth from Maryland, with tobacco, the 20th of July.

The ſhip Albion, captain Langdale, from Oſtend and Plymouth, for Philadelphia, was loſt, on the 10th of June laſt, on the rocks of Scilly. Every ſoul on board periſhed. Some parts of the wreck were afterwards taken up, and carried into St. Mary's, by which this unhappy event was diſcovered.

The ſhip Succeſs, captain —— ——, from Dublin, is loſt on Cape Henlopen. Her crew and part of the cargo are ſaved.

Several veſſels, it is ſaid, were driven aſhore by the late eaſterly gale, on the Jerſey coaſt, among which is a ſhip from St. Vincent's, bound to New York.

Annapolis, October 8, 1783.

To be SOLD, in Weſt-ſtreet, near the town gate, cheap for caſh,

WINDOW GLASS, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, either by the box or ſmall quantity; alſo glaſs tumblers, Barcelona handkerchiefs, ſtriped bollands, linens, blankets, threads, winter ſtockings, loaf ſugar, brown ditto, ladies whips, bohea tea, coffee, raiſins, Jamaica ſpirits, rum, &c. &c. &c. by

ABRAHAM CLAUDE.

N. B. The watch and clock making buſineſs is carried on at ſaid houſe, with the greateſt care and punctuality, by

CLAUDE and FRENCH.

Intendant's office, October 7, 1783.

JUST imported from France, by the Le Sage, Alexander de Jardins, master, and to be sold at public vendue, at Annapolis, on Monday the third day of November next, for specie certificates issued under the act to adjust the debts due from this state, journal specie certificates, officers depreciation certificates, and soldiers certificates not paid away or transferred, specie orders on the treasury, the bank and financier's notes, or cash—

2,500 soldiers coats.
2,500 ditto waistcoats.
2,500 trousers and spatterdashes of cloth.
5,000 woollen stockings.
10,000 shirts.
2,000 pairs of shoes.
3,000 hats.
3,500 ells of blue cloth.
3,000 blankets.

Payments to be made before the goods are taken out of the warehouse.

DANIEL of ST. THO. JENIFER, Intendant.

October 6, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable tract of land, situate and lying on the mouth of Winter's run, in Harford county, and containing upwards of four hundred acres. It is about twenty miles from Baltimore-town, about four from Harford-town, a mile from Abingdon, and about the same distance from the navigable waters of Bush river; the main road from Susquehannah, Harford-town, Abingdon, to Baltimore-town, passes through it. The soil and timber are equal to any in the state, and upwards of two hundred acres are a fine rich meadow bottom. There was formerly a mill built on part of this land, and there cannot be a more excellent mill seat; it requires only a dam of three feet to throw the whole stream of Winter's-run into the mill-race, which is a large and never failing run of water. Five years credit will be given for the principal, bond to be given with good security, and the interest to be regularly and annually paid. For further particulars enquire of the subscribers, Aquila Paca, senior, at Annapolis, and Aquila Paca, junior, in Harford county. The sale to be the first day of December next, at Harford-town.

A. PACA, sen.
A. PACA, jun.

To be SOLD, on the first Tuesday in December next, if not sold before at private sale,

PART of that valuable tract of land, well known by the name of WHITE-HALL, at the Head of South river, about 10 miles from Annapolis, containing about 230 acres; on which are, an overseer's house, 2 out-houses, stable, corn-house, quarter, and 3 good tobacco-houses, 40 and 50 feet houses; the soil is very fertile for corn and tobacco, well watered and timbered, and 10 or 15 acres of excellent meadow may be made. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid when possession is given, one fourth to be paid at the expiration of one year from the day of sale, one fourth to be paid at the expiration of two years from the day of sale, and one fourth to be paid at the expiration of three years from the day of sale; possession will be given on the first Tuesday in December next; bond with good security will be required for three fourths of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. Further terms will be made known on the day of sale, or before by applying to John Johns, at West river, Richard Johns, near Baltimore-town, or the subscriber, living at Newcastle, in the state of Delaware. The land may be seen, by applying to Thomas M'Cauley, living on the premises. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, on the premises.

KENSEY JOHNS.

Nanjemoy, October 4, 1783.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 27th day of November next, at the dwelling plantation of the late captain Gerard Fowke, in Nanjemoy, Charles county, and to be continued from day to day until the whole are sold, viz.

BETWEEN thirty and forty of as valuable NEGRO SLAVES as any in this state; among whom are several valuable tradesmen, spinners, waiters, cooks, &c. likewise horses, black cattle, sheep, and hogs, all good of their kind, and household furniture. Six months credit will be given for any sums exceeding twenty pounds current money, on giving bond with good and approved security before the articles purchased are taken away.

All persons having claims against the late captain Gerard Fowke, are requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, before the said 27th day of November next; those who refuse or neglect to do it will have their payments delayed.

SARAH FOWKE, executrix,
GERARD FOWKE, executor.

October 9, 1783.

THE sheriff of Anne-Arundel county has left his books at the clerk's office, where persons may have an opportunity of seeing them and settling their accounts.

October 6, 1783.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC vendue, on Saturday the 8th day of November next, at the late dwelling house of Thomas Elliott, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

SUNDRY, horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, household furniture, plantation utensils, and many other things too tedious to mention. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The said property to be sold for ready cash only, unless the creditors will attend with their claims properly attested, and take such persons as may purchase and discharge the subscribers from their claims.

CATHERINE ELLIOTT, admx.
DAVID STEUART, admr.

THE subscribers intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly of Maryland, after due notice, for an act to empower them to dispose of, at public vendue, so much of the real estate of Thomas Elliott, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, as will discharge the remaining part of his just debts.

CATHERINE ELLIOTT, admx.
DAVID STEUART, admr.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants on South-river, and others living adjacent, intend petitioning the next general assembly, for a warehouse to inspect tobacco at a place on said river, commonly known by the name of the Land of Ease.

October 3, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly, to remedy the defect in a deed of indemnity given me by James Leatch, of Calvert county, deceased, the same having been acknowledged only before one magistrate, whereas it is conceived there ought to have been two for real estates.

MORDECAI SMITH.

Annapolis, October 4, 1783.

APPLICATION will be made to the general assembly at the ensuing session, for the said assembly to take the legal steps to vacate a patent granted, in pursuance of a resolve of last session, to William Read, of Queen-Anne's county; the said patent including about 150 acres of manor land purchased of the state by the subscriber in the month of January, 1782. This resolve, it is conceived, was passed without due consideration, the legislature not having full information on the subject, and was meant to convey only a small slip of reserved land contiguous to the manor. w 8

G. DUVALL.

Strawberry-Hill, near Annapolis, October 7, 1783.

TAKEN up in the mouth of Patapsco-river, a painted boat, thirteen feet keel and five feet beam, supposed to belong to some ship. The owner on proving his property and paying charges, may have her from

RICHARD SPRIGG.

TO BE SOLD,

THE subscriber's valuable plantation, situated on the north side of the river Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, about five miles from the city of Annapolis, containing two hundred and twenty-two acres of land, sixty whereof are cleared and under good fence, the rest well timbered, whereon are a genteel dwelling house and kitchen, with a passage twenty feet long adjoining the dwelling house, and several other valuable out-houses; likewise an apple and peach orchard, garden, and several springs of excellent water. The premises may be viewed by applying to Mr. Younger, living thereon. The title indisputable. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by applying to

RICHARD BURLAND.

September 12, 1783.

To be SOLD, at Point-Patience, in Calvert county, on the second Tuesday in October,

SUNDRY valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children, with all kinds of stock, for ready cash and tobacco, by

JOHN CHESLEY, *administrator.*

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has received a power of attorney from Mr. James Russell, of London, to settle his affairs in this state. Those gentlemen who have claims against the said James Russell, are desired to apply to the subscriber; and the gentlemen who are indebted to Mr. Russell, are requested to settle their accounts and make payment to

JAMES CLERK.

THE proprietors of the land at the upper end of the estate known by the name of the Indian-town, on Wiccomico-river, St. Mary's county, having determined to lay out forty acres of land for a town, Notice is hereby given, that sundry inhabitants of St. Mary's county, will petition the assembly at their next session, for a law to establish a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco on the land aforesaid.

OFFICE for CONFISCATED ESTATES,
Annapolis, August 19, 1783.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, at George-town, on Monday the 20th day of October next,

THAT valuable house and lot late the property of William and Robert Molleston, for the purpose of paying the debts of the said Mollestons. Also on the same day, on the premises, in the same town, the house and lot late the property of Dunlop and son, for the purpose of discharging their debts. The purchase money to be paid in one year. Bonds with good security will be required at the time of sale.

All persons having any claims against the above mentioned estates, are requested to have them adjusted by the auditor-general, and approved of by the governor and council, which will entitle them to receive their proportions of the bonds, or of the money when paid.

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

Prince-George's county, September 16, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

THE subscriber's plantation, situate within two miles of Queen-Anne, containing four hundred and sixteen acres, part of which is well timbered; a fine meadow of ten or twelve acres may be reclaimed and laid down in grass with very little trouble or expence; there are on the land two tobacco houses, two negro quarters, and other necessary houses, with two good orchards. A circumstantial description of this land is unnecessary, as the quality of the soil is generally known throughout the state. If not disposed of at private it will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 15th of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises, when the terms will be made known

COLMORE BEANES.

September 30, 1783.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscribers, living in Annapolis, on Monday the 23d instant, two HORSES, viz. one a bay, thirteen hands high, about six years old, has a small star in his forehead, a short tail, and a white speck in his right eye, is not branded, paces, trots and gallops, and was shod all round; the other a bright sorrel, fourteen hands high, about eight years old, has a large star in his forehead, a middling long tail, some white on his hind feet, and is marked on the near buttock something like Y, by a scratch he got in the woods; his usual pace is a hand-gallop. Whoever will bring them to the subscribers, or to Mr. John Wise, in Alexandria, shall have forty shillings reward, or three pounds if taken up out of the state, and reasonable expences, or in proportion for either,

FREDERICK GRAMMAR,
WILLIAM TUCK.

George-town, on Patowmak, September 18, 1783.

WHEREAS the subscriber's father, George Beall, devised him the following land, to wit: Part of a tract of land called and known by the name of the Rock of Dumbarton, being in Montgomery county; and the intention of the testator was to have devised this land to his heirs and assigns, but by an omission in writing in the said George Beall's last will and testament, those words were not inserted (to him and his heirs for ever): Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly at their first session, after due publication hereof, to have the right in this land confirmed agreeable to the intention of the said testator. w 8

THOMAS BEALL, of George.

Dorchester county, Aug. 31, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly for an act to enable him to open a road to his grist mill from the main road leading from New-Market to Vienna, and to be continued across to the main road leading from Cambridge to Vienna.

MICHAEL H. BONWILL.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Samuel Miles, living near Dorsey's iron-works, in Anne-Arundel county, a black horse, about five years old, thirteen hands high, trots, and paces a little, has a large star, branded on the near buttock with a large imperfect letter something like L, has had a very sore back but is now almost well. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

THE *subscriber hereby gives public notice, that he intends to petition the general assembly of the state of Maryland, at their next meeting, to pass an act to empower him to lay out a town at Chapel-point, on the mouth of Port-Tobacco-creek, in Charles county.* w 8

7 IGNATIUS MATTHEWS.

September 9, 1783.

WHEREAS Mr. Thomas Morton, my late husband, during our marriage, purchased several tracts of land within this state, and two or three in the state of Virginia; all which lands he had privately deeded to the sons of his first marriage, without the knowledge or consent of the subscriber, and that by his last will and testament he hath left me and four children destitute of house and home: This is therefore to give notice, that I intend petitioning the next general assembly for relief in the premises.

3 URSLEY MORTON.

St. Mary's county.

TO all whom it may concern, notice is hereby given, that I Cartwright Hammitt, a languishing prisoner in the county gaol of St. Mary's aforesaid, intend to apply to the next general assembly for relief in the premises.

Anne-Arundel county, June 28, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the legislature of this state, at their next session, praying that a law may be enacted for the purpose of levying the sum of fifty-four pounds seven shillings sterling money of Great-Britain, with legal interest thereon since the 15th day of December 1772, upon the inhabitants of the parish of St. Margaret's Westminster, in Anne-Arundel county, being for so much money borrowed at that time of the Rev. Walter Magowan for the purpose of finishing the chapel thereof, and for which bond was given by the then vestry, which money is still due to Mr. Magowan.

4

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of SIXTY GUINEAS, will be run for at Annapolis on the first Tuesday in November next, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, belonging to a member of the club; heats four miles each; four years old to carry seven stone, five years old seven stone twelve pounds, six years old eight stone seven pounds, aged nine stone.

Any horse winning two clear heats to be entitled to the purse.

The horses to start precisely at eleven o'clock, and any disputes which may arise will be determined by a majority of the members present.

RICHARD T. LOWNDES, secretary to the club.

N. B. The members who have not seen the proceedings of the last meeting, held on the 13th of May, are informed that the club will meet the Monday preceding the race at Mr. Mann's tavern, and that the annual subscription of three guineas is to be paid to the secretary (or in his absence to Mr. George Mann) on or before the first of October next.

On Wednesday the 5th of November,

A SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of SEVENTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, except the horse winning the jockey club purse, heats four miles each; four years old to carry seven stone, five years old seven stone ten pounds, six years old eight stone seven pounds, aged nine stone.

On Thursday the 6th of November,

A PURSE of THIRTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, of three and four years old, four years old to carry seven stone, and three years old a feather; heats two miles each.

Any horse winning two clear heats to be entitled to the purse. Three horses to start each day or no race. The winning horse the first day excluded the second day.

Entrance the first day two guineas, for the second four dollars. The horses to be entered with George Mann the day preceding the race, or pay double entrance at the post, and to start each day precisely at 11 o'clock.

Proper judges will be appointed for the races.

No person will be permitted to encumber the course with booths, without leave from the clerk of the course.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Allen Bowie, senior, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have claims are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by

FIELDER BOWIE,
JOHN F. BOWIE, } *executors.*

September 15, 1783.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at her house near London-town, on Tuesday the 28th of October next,

SEVERAL valuable cattle, horses, and sheep, with some household furniture. t s

4 MARY PEARSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of St. James's parish, in Anne-Arundel county, intend to petition the next general assembly for the establishment of an inspection of tobacco on the landing on Herring-creek, called Tracey's landing. 5 w 8

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly, at their next session, praying an act may pass, establishing a road leading from the subscriber's plantation, through Mr. Philemon Warfield's, into the main road, which road has been made use of without molestation upwards of thirty-seven years past, but is now stopped up. w 8

WILLIAM WOODWARD.

August 19, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Dorchester county intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to enable them to levy a sufficient sum of money to purchase a piece of ground, and to build a house thereon for the use of the poor of said county. w 8

Herring-bay, September 18, 1783.

THE subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next session of the legislature of Maryland, for a law to authorise him to record a deed from John Birkhead and Anne his wife, of Baltimore-town, for part of two tracts of land called Wells and Little Wells, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, and to give the said deed equal force, validity, and effect, as if the same had been recorded within the time prescribed by law.

RICHARD CHEW.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on the head of South-river, about four miles from Annapolis, on the 18th day of July last, a lusty young negro wench named BET, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, 25 years of age, a dark mulatto, she has a very bold impudent look, she has a large scar on one of her arms above her elbow, occasioned by a burn; had on when she went away, a white country linen thread and cotton shift, a white country cotton and yarn petticoat; it is likely she may have changed her cloaths, as she has a great many relations at Mr. Richard Darnall's, who may have supplied her with others. Whoever will take up the said negro and bring her home to the subscriber, shall receive twenty shillings, paid by t f

NICHOLAS L. DARNALL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly, to pass an act to enable her to devise and dispose, by her testament and last will, of all the lands her late husband, George Maxwell, died possessed of, among her children, or so much thereof as may remain undisposed of after all debts due and owing by the said George Maxwell shall be paid and satisfied. 8 w

ELIZABETH MAXWELL.

A few Copies of the

LAWS,

Passed April Session 1783, may be had at the Printing Office.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a paralytic stroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ancle; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 24, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains these six years, and captain Whiton sent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time she was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as several doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time, by which I was restored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

MICHAEL EARLE, Esq; who had a white swelling for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 3, 1782.

A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palsies, rheumatisms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except such as are confined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given, by their very humble servant,

29 WILLIAM LOGAN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of that part of Cecil county, containing Bohemia Manor, Middle Neck, North Sassafras, West Sassafras, and Bohemia hundreds; of Kent county, containing Chapel, Upper, South Sassafras, and George-town hundreds, that part of Morgan's-creek hundred laying to the eastward of the great road leading from George-town to Collester's ferry; intend petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to erect the said districts into a new county.

OFFICE for CONFISCATED ESTATES,
Annapolis, August 14, 1783.

PURSUANT to a late act of the general assembly, will be sold at public auction, the following property, in order to discharge the debts due from Anthony Stewart, the late proprietor thereof, viz.

At the court-house of Dorset county, on Friday the 17th of October next, about 1200 acres of land, lying in said county, known by the name of Brown's Folly, Walter's Range, and Green's Timber Yard.

At London-town, on Saturday the 25th, the farm called Mount Stewart, containing about 266 acres, situated about two miles from said town.

One year's credit will be given the purchasers upon giving bond with security.

All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to have them adjusted by the auditor-general, and approved of by the governor and council, which will entitle them to their proportionate part of the bonds, or of the money when paid.

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be offered by sundry of the inhabitants of Charles county to the next general assembly, for an act to pass for building a court-house at the place formerly laid out for a town by the late rev. Mr. George Hunter, at the mouth of Port-Tobacco-creek, and also for the condemnation of the land thereto necessary to build a town on, provided the present proprietor should refuse or delay to sell and convey the lots on reasonable terms.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a remonstrance will be offered by sundry inhabitants of Charles county, to the next general assembly, praying that no act may pass for condemning the lands belonging to the Roman catholic church, formerly intended to be laid out for a town by the reverend Mr. George Hunter, at the mouth of Port-Tobacco-creek, or for building a court-house thereon, or altering the place of holding the court for the said county.

September 22, 1783.

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, at the Head of Severn, a stray red and white pied bull, mostly white, his sides and neck are spotted with red or brindle spots, has a small bit out of one of his ears. He was advertised in this gazette last January, but no owner has appeared. He is so very mischievous and injurious to the subscriber and some of his neighbours, that unless the owner proves him, pays charges, and takes him away in three weeks from this date, he will be valued by two disinterested men, and then killed. w 3

REZIN HAMMOND.

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